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PART II—Section 2

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

LOK SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on 2nd May, 1975:—

BILL No. 17 OF 1975

A Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Advocates (Amendment) Act, 1975.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Short
title,
extent
and
commence-
ment.

2. In section 46 of the Advocates Act, 1961, for the words "forty per cent.", the words "ten per cent." shall be substituted.

Amend-
ment of
section 46.

25 of 1961

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

State Bar Councils in India are actively taking interest in welfare schemes for advocates. Some of the schemes are (1) Group Insurance Scheme for Advocates, (2) Provident Fund Scheme, (3) Help to Indigent and Disabled Advocates and (4) Legal Aid to the Poor. But it is very difficult to implement them effectively without proper and adequate finances. The regular income of Councils comes from enrolment fees provided under section 24 of the Advocates Act, 1961. Out of two hundred and fifty rupees collected from each enrolment forty per cent. goes to the Bar Council of India and remaining sixty per cent. goes to respective State Bar Council. Therefore, it is very difficult to act properly for the above mentioned schemes. So it is necessary to increase the percentage share of State Bar Councils to ninety per cent.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;

LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA.

The 21st February, 1975.

BILL No. 37 OF 1975*A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1975. Short
title.
2. After article 326 of the Constitution, the following new article shall be inserted, namely:— Insertion
of new
article
326A.

“326A. The elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly of every State shall be on the basis of proportional representation, that is to say, the political parties which are contesting the elections shall be given seats in the respective bodies on the basis of the proportion of votes polled by them, and as may be decided by Parliament by law.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Since our electoral system has revealed several weaknesses, the country is discussing various aspects of electoral reforms. It is necessary for us to evolve a new system which would make democracy more meaningful, vital and strong.

One of the serious weaknesses of the present electoral system is that the candidates who are elected, may not really represent the will of the electorate in many cases. A candidate, who is elected in a multi-cornered contest, might be one who could not even get the required number of votes to save his deposit. In multi-cornered contests in most of the constituencies in the country, the Party, which might sweep the polls and get a big majority in the House, might have got only a very low percentage of the total votes polled. In the event of combined forces of opposition meeting the same party at polls, it might lose so heavily with the same percentage of votes, simply because it had to face a combined opposition.

As this is the case, in most cases the will of the electorate is so badly distorted that it might hardly reflect the decision of the electorate. This can be remedied to a considerable extent by adopting proportional representation.

Besides this, an election on the basis of proportional representation would help to save the elections from the grip of casteism, communalism, regionalism and such other dangerous trends. It would be difficult for money-power to influence the elections too. This system would check the mushroom growth of splinter political parties and groups, besides eliminating the menace of the so called independents from the field of elections.

Hence this Constitution amendment seeks to introduce proportional representation in the elections.

NEW DELHI:

C. K. CHANDRAPPA.

The 1st April, 1975.

BILL NO. 36 OF 1975

A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1975. Short title.

2. In the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution,—

(a) entries 3 to 6 shall be re-numbered as entries 4 to 7 respectively, and before entry "4" as so-numbered, the entry "3. Bhojpuri." shall be inserted; Amend-
ment of
Eighth
sche-
dule.

(b) entry "7" shall be re-numbered as entry "9", and before entry "9" as so re-numbered the entry "8. Konkani." shall be inserted;

(c) entries 8 to 10 shall be re-numbered as entries 11 to 13 respectively, and before entry "11" as so re-numbered, the entry "10. Manipuri." shall be inserted;

(d) entries 11 to 15 shall be re-numbered as entries 15 to 19 respectively, and before entry "15" as so re-numbered, the entry "14. Rajasthani." shall inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

It is very natural that various languages spoken in different parts of the country should find their due place in the life of our country, as the country marches forward. There are historical reasons for the suppression of these in the past.

But after the country became independent and is striving to achieve national integration and unity, it is necessary that these questions should be tackled with sympathy and care.

Konkani is one of the languages of millions in Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Kerala.

Manipuri is an ancient language of the people of Manipur and surrounding States.

Rajasthani is a language of great tradition.

Bhojpuri is a language with rich contribution.

The inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution does not pre-suppose any linguistic redivision of the country.

But it means that the Constitution, and thereby the country gives due recognition to the languages included in the Eighth Schedule as one of the national languages of our country. It would satisfy the feelings and aspirations of the people of several regions which would help to strengthen the national integration and unity.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;

The 1st April, 1975.

C. K. CHANDRAPPAN.

S. L. SHAKDHER,
Secretary-General.